

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

A JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL SOCIOLOGY.

The Charity Organization Society does not assume responsibility for the opinions expressed by its contributors.

VOL. III.

MAY, 1894.

NO. 7.

FIVE MONTHS' WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE East Side Relief-Work Committee was organized as a temporary body to relieve temporary physical distress in a given locality, but its members were, with few exceptions, representatives of permanent bodies, organized to do permanent moral and spiritual work in the same locality, and therein lay its special value as a relieving agency.

The members brought to their task not only experience and knowledge of the people whom they wished to help, but also a deep-rooted determination that their moral character, their souls, must not be sacrificed in the effort to save their bodies.

The Societies represented on the East Side Relief-Work Committee, as at first organized, were the following:

University Settlement.

De Witt Memorial Church.

Hebrew Institute.

College Settlement.

Third District Committee of the Charity Organization Society.

St. Brigid's Conference of St. Vincent de Paul.

Hope Chapel.

St. George's Church.

Old Epiphany House.

Young Men's Union of the Society for Ethical Culture.

All but two of these Societies were situated between East Broadway and Eighth street, east of the Bowery. Later very valuable members from other parts of the city joined the Committee, but the organization continued local.

When the Committee began to consider the proposed work, towards the end of October, 1893, it had three objects in view :

1st. To reach and to help men and women who would rather starve and see their children starve than accept ordinary "charitable relief."

2d. To save these and others from being driven to accept such relief, and to sustain them in self-respecting independence.

3d. To enable them at least to keep their families together during the bitter winter they were entering upon.

To accomplish these things it was necessary to find work for the people to do, and money enough to pay them comparatively fairly, and to employ them, if not continuously, at least for weeks at a time.

The starting of the work was rendered possible by a contribution of \$1000 from Hon. Seth Low, President of Columbia College, which enabled the Committee to make all preliminary arrangements before publishing any appeal for funds. A statement of the proposed plan was, however, inserted in the newspapers, with a request for funds to carry it out, before it was actually in operation, and by the assistance of prominent pastors and other gentlemen who undertook to receive contributions, the Committee succeeded in obtaining a comparatively large sum.

This, however, proving insufficient as the work advanced, a meeting was called, on December 21st, by President Low and other well-known men, for the purpose of presenting the work to those able to maintain it financially, and at this meeting Committees were appointed upon whom all the financial burden was placed from that time, leaving the East Side Relief-Work Committee to carry out its plans, without being trammelled by considerations of ways and means.

The names of the Committees then appointed need only be mentioned as proof that the work had the approval of men of intelligence and business experience.

A. S. Frissell, Chairman; Charles Stewart Smith, Treasurer; Thomas F. Ryan, Secretary; John Crosby Brown, John D. Crimmins, William E. Dodge, Abram S. Hewitt, Seth Low (*ex-officio*), Jacob H. Schiff, John Sloane, James Speyer.

Henry R. Beekman, Chairman, Thomas L. James, Secretary; M. C. D. Borden, John D. Crimmins, Seth Low (*ex-officio*), Horace Porter, John N. Stearns, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney.

Rev. Robert Collyer, Chairman; Dr. Felix Adler, Secretary; Rev. Edward Judson, Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Rev. Father Matthew A. Taylor.

We will now return to the inception of the plan of the East Side Relief-Work Committee.

The Committee recognized fully all the dangers of "relief work," even in an emergency such as was presented in the fall of 1893, and it sought to avoid them by every means in its power.

It did not advertise its plans, except so far as was needed to get funds, but supplied work tickets to Trades' Unions, Churches, etc., who were requested to give them to persons known to them to be heads of families in need of relief. By this means the attracting of crowds of those needing work and the exciting of false hopes were reduced to a minimum.

The kinds of work selected were such as would be useful, and yet such as would not, it was hoped, interfere with any regular or existing industry.

After consultation with the Street Cleaning Commissioner and the statement by him that the appropriation allowed his Department was not sufficient to enable him to apply the "block system" of cleaning to the streets in the tenement house district on the East Side, it was decided to put men at street sweeping, at \$1 a day for seven hours' work.

The Commissioner gave his promise that no men should be laid off from the regular street cleaning force because of the

extra men put at work by the East Side Relief-Work Committee, and agreed also to have all street sweepings removed by the city carts, so that the only extra expense of the Committee, beyond the payment to the sweepers, was for supervision and brooms.

On November 29th, 1893, a street cleaning superintendent was hired and sixteen men were set to work in the district between Houston and Broome Streets, east of the Bowery. They went to work at eight o'clock and stopped at four. This force was gradually increased until there were at work 854 sweepers, 25 foremen, 7 clerks, and 1 superintendent, making a total of 887 men at work on the streets in addition to the regular city force. The streets cleaned by these extra men extended from Catharine Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, from Third Avenue and the Bowery to the East River (omitting from Twenty-third Street to Fifty-ninth Street).

The report of the street-cleaning Committee shows that from November 29, 1893, to April 30, 1894, they have given and paid for, at \$1 a day, 57,049½ days' work to sweepers alone, besides 2,780 to superintendent, foremen and clerks. At least 3,290 different men have been employed at this work. Estimating the average number of a family to be five, it is seen that 16,450 different people have been directly helped by the work.

Tickets have been issued each week to trades-unions, churches, and societies, who have distributed them to the men whose cases they are familiar with. Seven trades-unions, twenty-three charitable and philanthropic societies, and forty-nine different churches, have received these tickets. The men applied on only one day of the week and at one place, and then were assigned to their work. Each man had a certain section to keep clean (in some cases one block, in others, two blocks), and was required to do his work as thoroughly and faithfully as he would were he employed by private capital. Each of the seven districts was subdivided into three or four sections, there being a foreman for each section. Each foreman had about thirty men to superintend, and was required to

make from five to seven rounds per day. The record books of the foremen and clerks were examined every week.

From a census of the previous occupations of the 681 men working on the streets on February 21, it is seen that every trade was represented, there being barbers, bakers, bricklayers, blacksmiths, book-keepers, brass-polishers, grocers, janitors, musicians, plumbers, photographers, weavers, tailors, etc. Only about one-fourth of the men were unskilled laborers who would in ordinary times do out-of-door work; the rest were men with special trades.

The number of men employed was gradually diminished for want of funds until, on March 31st, there were only between 400 and 500 men remaining at work sweeping the streets below 23d St., on the East Side, and the whole work will be stopped by the 5th of May.

The expense of the street sweeping from November 29, 1893, to April 30, 1894, has been \$65,738.14, as follows:

Brooms and Shovels.	Labor and Supervision.	Rents.	Incidentals (Postage, Printing, Stationery, Fuel, Gas, Horse for Super- intendent, etc.)
\$2,272.25	\$62,346.37	\$500.00	\$619.52

To relieve the great distress prevailing among the Hebrews usually employed in the clothing trades, tailoring was begun, and in order to avoid any possible interference with what remained of the regular trade, the product was at first sent to Miss Clara Barton, President of the National Red Cross, for the benefit of the Cyclone Sufferers of South Carolina.

In view of the low wages prevalent in the clothing trade, 60 cents and 70 cents a day for 8 hours' work was at first adopted as the pay, and a lunch of coffee and bread was supplied to the workers at the noon hour.

The first shop was opened on December 4th with four men, and was filled to its utmost capacity before December 20th

and thereafter until January 12th three more shops were opened one after another, until 220 tailors and about 30 women were employed daily. Later the pay was raised to \$4 a week for five days' work,* and no ticket was given out for less than two weeks' work.

At first the Unions and Societies receiving work tickets were advised to continue the same individuals, but about January 15th, the Shop Committee decided that only four weeks' continuous work should be given, unless in special cases of distress. The tickets were distributed by eleven of the Unions of the Clothing Trade, by eleven Societies or Churches, and by a few individuals.

From the opening, 997 individuals have been given work—none for less than one week, many for six or eight weeks.

The statistics were not carefully taken until January 25th. From that date until the 31st of March, when the work in the shops ceased, 708 men and 94 women were employed, among whom there were 62 who were single and without dependents,† the rest having 2775 dependents to support, besides earning their own living.

Among the workers 162 had been more than ten years in America, 234 more than five and less than ten, and only 54 one year and less than one year. At the time they began to work in the shops of the Committee, 166 had been out of work more than nine months, 382 more than six months and less than nine, and only 8 so short a time as one month. Among them were 11 men whose regular wages had been \$20 a week, 239 who usually received from \$12 to \$18 a week, and only 74 persons whose regular wages were \$5 or less.

Besides the work done in the four tailor shops, sewing and knitting and mat and quilt making have been furnished to women at their homes. These have received \$3 worth of work

*The men being almost all Hebrews, it was thought best to close the shops on Saturday.

†These persons were discharged at the expiration of the week, as the rule of the Committee was that only persons having others dependent upon them should receive work.

each week and an average of 122 have been employed for 16 weeks (433 different individuals). This work has been given only to holders of tickets, as in the case of the shops, and the tickets have been distributed by 29 churches, by 7 societies, and by 13 individuals.

On April 2d there were 100 women still receiving this work, and it ceased entirely on April 28th.

After February 8th the shipments to the South were stopped and the product of the shops and women's sewing rooms given to various societies and churches in the city for distribution. The number of garments sent South was 3,385, men's and boys' clothing only.

In New York, from February 1st to April 28th, 13,261 articles of clothing, including men's and boys' overcoats, suits and shirts, and girls' and women's dresses, etc., were sent to thirty-seven different churches and societies.

Twenty-two tailors were employed for three weeks, after the shops were closed, at \$4 for five days' work (nine hours a day*), to finish the material already cut.

The total expense of the four shops and of the work done by women at home, from December 4, 1893, to April 28, 1894, has been \$25,364.43, as follows:

Rent.	Furniture and rent of machines.†	Coal and lunch.	Material.	Cutting, Button holes and sundries.	Supervision.	Labor.
\$365.00	\$667.38	\$423.11	\$5,945.33	\$314.43	\$1,036.87	\$16,612.31

Towards the end of January, the pressure for work-tickets increasing constantly, a new and very useful branch of work was suggested by a member of the Committee who had lately

* It was reported to the Committee from different reliable sources that men at regular tailoring work at this time were working eighteen hours a day, beginning at 3 a. m. and working till 9 p. m.

† Seventy-five machines were hired, and six lent by the United Hebrew Charities.

joined it, and was by her put into operation, with the assistance of other workers.

The whitewashing of tenement houses has, in the opinion of the Committee, proved to be as valuable as the President of the Board of Health predicted in the following letter, dated February 12th.:

To Miss Edith Kendall and Rev. John B. Devins, Sanitation Bureau, East Side Relief Work Committee No. 339 East 4th Street. N. Y.:

Your communication of the 10th inst. in regard to the sanitary work of the East Side Relief Work Committee is received, and the general plan of giving employment to the needy and at the same time improving the condition of the tenement houses in this city is greatly commended. A coat of lime applied at any time to the surface in tenement house districts, including rooms, halls, courts, alleys and walls, and especially to the walls and ceilings of cellars and to light shafts, is valuable as a disinfectant, secures cleanliness, and thereby promotes the health and comfort of the people. The owners and occupants of tenement houses will doubtless welcome your efforts for sanitary improvement of the habitations of the poor, and your important work should receive the earnest and substantial support of the charitable.

With best wishes for the success of your Committee in its practical, charitable and sanitary work, and fully appreciating its value, I am

Very respectfully,

CHARLES G. WILSON,
President.

The Sub-Committee on Sanitation began its work of renovating tenement house property on January 29th. Six men and a foreman were set to work upon a large tenement house. The halls, cellars and many of the rooms were whitewashed or kalsomined as the Superintendent thought necessary in each case. Permission for this work had been secured from the house-owner, who afterwards contributed about one-half the cost of the material. Later, from the cellars of this same house, fifty barrels of refuse were taken out, which the owner had carted away.

As the appropriations for the Sanitation Bureau increased, the force was increased, until at the end of the first week, there

were twenty-seven employees, including four men who gave all their time to a systematic canvass of the District.

The second week closed with seventy persons on the pay-roll, including a superintendent, three foremen, eight canvassers and a clerk.

The third week there were one hundred and thirteen on the pay-roll, and this number increased, until March the 24th there were 491 names on the time-book, the largest number employed at this work.

The method of the work was as follows :

To canvass a street, every tenement house in it was visited, and the name of the landlord secured. Where the landlord lived in the house, as in many instances, his permission was secured, if possible, to whitewash the rooms that had been whitewashed and kalsomine the rooms that had been kalsomined. Permission was also obtained to remove refuse from the cellars, and to scrub paint where it was necessary, the Board of Health having stated that the cleaning of the paint is as healthful as whitewashing the rooms. Having canvassed the street, a clerk was sent to the landlords living out of the district to secure their permission. A few of them paid for the material.

After securing the consent of the landlord, a foreman was sent with a force of cellar cleaners to all the cellars where work was to be done, to prepare them for the whitewashing. The Street Cleaning Commissioner carted away most of the cellar refuse, and gave permission to dump all in the public scows. The scrubbers followed the whitewashers, and after them a woman employed to talk to the tenants whose rooms had been renovated, to see if the improvement could not be made permanent by care on their part. This has been a very satisfactory feature of the work.

In addition to the Sub-Committee, an Advisory Board of Visitors inspected the work, made suggestions to the Board, and assumed in part the responsibility for the men and their work, besides auditing the books regularly.

At first, permission for renovating the property was hard to get. Many of the people would not give their consent, but

after they had seen the quality of the work accomplished, and the effect upon their neighbors' property, they were glad to give permission. The Committee did no painting, but in many cases where rooms have been whitewashed, a fresh coat of paint has been added at the expense of the landlord or tenants.

To April 28th 700 houses comprising 3,000 rooms, 800 halls, 500 cellars, 250 shops, stables, lofts, yards, alleys, etc., have been whitewashed, and in addition to this work, 3,485 barrels of refuse, largely dirt, but including 39 of iron, and 154 of rags and bones, besides dead dogs, cats and rats have been taken out of 550 cellars. In addition to this 2,500 halls and 2,200 rooms have been cleaned and scrubbed.

Since February 15th 1153 individual men of more than 70 different trades and of 27 different nationalities have been employed. Among them were 267 Germans, 240 Americans, and 100 Irish. They had 4461 others dependent upon them.

That a large number of people might become interested and the work be increased, a circular was prepared and sent to all ministers and charitable organizations, inviting their co-operation in paying the wages of men engaged in the sanitation work, and from those who responded to this circular, paying for work tickets to be distributed by themselves, \$2,644 was received to April 28th. To the same date the contributions received from landlords, whose houses had been cleaned and whitewashed, amounted to the sum of \$259.

The expense of the Sanitation Bureau, from January 29th to April 28th, has been \$22,424.44, as follows:

Materials.	Incidentals.	Supervision.*	Labor.
\$1,501.63	\$363.06	\$1,001.99	\$19,557.76

The Committee is now able to look back at its winter's work, and although never, at any time, has the amount of relief pro-

* Men applying with tickets, when found competent, were taken on as regular employes and put in positions of responsibility.

vided through its means been adequate to the demand, it has the satisfaction of feeling that its effort has been upon the right lines. Some mistakes have been made, but in view of the difficulties, the Committee feels that as little moral harm as was possible has come to those whose physical needs have been supplied by the East Side Relief-Work Committee. Having in view its objects when the work began, and the dangers which it recognized and sought to avoid, the committee feels that it has been more successful than could have been expected.

Although the work provided was inherently artificial (since the main object sought was the employment of the workers and not the results of their labor) yet the Committee has succeeded in keeping all the circumstances connected with it as nearly natural as is possible under such abnormal conditions.

Workmen have not been attracted from other parts of the city nor from places outside the city. This has been secured by scrupulous care in not advertising the work in any way. As has been said above, employment has been given only to men and women presenting tickets, and the various offices of the Street Sweeping and Whitewashing Committees and the address of the shops have been kept private, so far as possible, as well as the names and addresses of the societies and individuals having tickets to distribute. By this means the raising of false hopes and the fruitless hurrying to and fro in search of work, which must have resulted from any other system, has been avoided to a very great extent.

The pay for work has been in money, paid either by the day or by the week, and this money has gone in a great measure back into the natural currents of trade in the neighborhood, and has helped to support the retail dealers, who, in such times of depression as the present, must necessarily suffer greatly and be often on the verge of ruin. One objection to direct relief on a large scale, whether it be by means of food given away or sold from special depots at reduced prices, is that it reacts disastrously on the retail trade of the locality, reducing to poverty those who are seeking an honest living and who, in normal times, furnish the only channel through which the bulk of the

population can obtain their small daily supplies. So far as the money paid out by the Committee for work has been spent in the neighbor's shop and not at one of the cheap depots of food and coal opened in the neighborhood, so far has this money done double good, at least.

The demoralizing physical and moral results of long continued idleness have been prevented in the case of the five thousand men and women to whom work has been given for weeks at a time during the past four months. The same amount of direct relief would have left the recipients weaker in body and poorer in their only real capital, the power to work, than they are now, and also with habits of idleness, which, in many cases, it would have been difficult for them to overcome when the opportunity for real work returned.

The willingness to live upon others which is in itself the characteristic of a low type of character would have been encouraged in those who possessed it, and created in many who have been saved from that degradation, had these men and women been driven to accept relief to save their children from starvation, as they must have been, had not the alternative of work been offered them.

The work done has been useful.

To sweep the streets of the tenement house districts, where the constant pouring out of refuse from the houses swarming with human beings makes constant cleaning a necessity, is in itself a public benefit and an education to the inhabitants, which, it is hoped, will make them demand clean streets from the City Government when the additional sweepers are withdrawn.

To provide clothing for the cyclone sufferers of South Carolina and for men, women and children in this city who could not possibly buy it for themselves, was to supply a real need which could not be met in any way except by free gift. These gifts, having been made through the co-operation of schools, churches, etc., the heads of which were acquainted with those they helped, have been as little hurtful as such gifts can be.

To whitewash (after thoroughly cleaning) the cellars, air-

shafts, alleys and interiors of tenement houses, is to confer a blessing both upon the individual dwellers in the particular houses cleaned and upon the city at large, by destroying disease germs.

One of the mistakes referred to has resulted from a want of thought in managing the three branches of the work too independently of each other, which has made it possible for men discharged for cause from one of them to obtain employment from another. Of course, there should have been a system of exchange of names of men found incompetent, indolent, or vicious, and a discharge for cause by one Sub-Committee should have been a bar to re-employment by all. This would have been perfectly easy, as the Chairmen of the Sub-Committees met weekly with the Treasurer as an Executive Committee, and the only reason it was overlooked was that the discharges for cause were very few and the matter did not appear of much importance.

Besides the various branches of work above described, and carried on directly under the supervision of the East Side Relief-Work Committee, \$3,179.09 was distributed by them to thirteen different Societies and Missions, to be used in paying for work. Some of this money was expended in employing women, who themselves needed help, in nursing the sick, caring for children, and cleaning for their neighbors, while some of it was used in employing men, also needing help, to carry clothing and provisions to those requiring such relief, in order to save them from the pain and injury of applying publicly for the help which it was absolutely necessary that they should receive. The services of seven persons in the Free Circulating Libraries were also paid for.

The number of different individuals to whom work had been given to May 5th in each of the departments was as follows:

		<i>Number of Days Work.</i>
Street sweeping.....	3292	61,186½
Tailor shops.....	997	12,744
Home sewing	433	8,449
Sanitation bureau.	1153	19,175
Missions and societies.....	56	
Free circulating libraries.....	7	

After a careful comparison of the lists of workers in all the departments with each other, and the elimination of all duplication, (the same individuals having in some cases, at different periods had work in the different departments,) it is found that 4541 individual men and 466 individual women had been employed by the East Side Relief-Work Committee from November 29th, 1893, to March 31st, 1894, or computing the families at five members, that 25,035 persons had been benefitted to that date.

From November 28th, 1893, to April 28th, 1894, the total expense of the work has been as follows:

General expenses of management.	Street Sweeping.	Tailor shops and sewing.	Sanitation bureau.	Missions, and Societies.	Total.
\$385.62	\$65,738.14	\$25,364.43	\$22,424.44	\$3,179.09	\$117,091.72

On April 13th, 1894, the East Side Relief-Work Committee adopted the following declaration:

"The East Side Relief-Work Committee desires to place on record its conviction that the methods by which it has been able to alleviate the distress prevailing on the East Side during the past winter, however necessary and useful in an emergency, should be adopted only under abnormal conditions, such as have existed in New York for nine months.

"When industry and trade are natural, the only safe course for the working people is to accommodate themselves to the circumstances, or to change them by their own action. The efforts of philanthropists to compensate, by artificial means, for irregularity of work or low wages can only result in mischief.

"The Committee makes this declaration lest its efforts, undertaken at a time when for thousands there was no work either in this city or elsewhere, and the people were consequently powerless to help themselves, should be used as an argument in favor of the same methods of relief in normal times, when there is work to be done, and what is needed is individual effort to find it, or concerted effort to make it worth doing; but the

Committee does not wish to be understood except as approving labor tests and educational work, which are entirely distinct in their nature and effects from relief work."

On the same date the following letter was ordered to be sent to the Citizens' Relief Committee, through whose efforts the contributions for the support of the East Side Relief-Work Committee had, for the previous two months, been raised:

To the Citizens Relief Committee:

GENTLEMEN; The East Side Relief-work Committee desires to express to you its thanks for the contributions which have enabled it to continue and extend its work in behalf of the suffering thousands of the East Side, during the past very exceptional winter.

The Committee desires also to ask you to consider the fact that, when industry and trade shall have resumed their normal conditions, there will still remain a congested and miserable population in the lower part of this city, pitiable in itself and dangerous to the community, because of the low level of life resulting from the fierce competition among the workers for a means of livelihood.

Coexistent with this condition there is a marked need of laborers and household workers in the country, and every effort now made to ameliorate the condition of the city population tends only to aggravate these evils, by attracting more people into the city, to raise rents by competing for house room and to lower wages by competing for work.

Such being the situation, it is the opinion of the East Side Relief-Work Committee that some radical effort should be made to change it and reverse the current of population which now sets so strongly from the country to the city. There are various means by which it appears that this might be done, but in order to form plans reasonably sure of success, an extended and careful preliminary inquiry seems to be necessary, and the East Side Relief-Work Committee asks that you will set aside some portion of the funds raised for the benefit of the poor of New York city, still in your hands, for the purpose of such inquiry.

In the opinion of this Committee no other use to which such funds could be devoted would result in such permanent good to those for whom they were subscribed.

The Committee is convinced that the methods by which it has been able to alleviate the distress of the people on the East Side during the past winter, however useful and necessary under abnormal conditions, should be adopted only in an emergency, and that to meet the perma-

ment evils which existed before the panic, and will continue after the panic, and which are very great and very real, other and more radical measures promising permanent relief should be undertaken.

On April 27th, the East-Side Relief-Work Committee adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, It is eminently desirable that able-bodied men applying for relief should be subject to a labor test, and

WHEREAS, It has been proved that extra men can be employed at street sweeping in this city, with advantage to the public, and without displacing men from regular work; therefore,

Resolved, That the East Side Relief-work Committee recommends to all Societies which supply free food and lodging to able-bodied men in this city, that hereafter they demand, in return for twenty-four hours' entertainment, work at street sweeping for at least four hours in winter and six hours in summer, the work to be done under the direction of a competent foreman.

The receipts of the East Side Relief-Work Committee have come through the following channels:

Through "Emergency Fund to give Relief by Work".....	\$102,269.00
Through Mr. C. S. Smith	300.00
Through Mr. Henry Rice.....	642.00
Through Rev. W. S. Rainsford.....	3,399.00
Through Rev. J. M. Farley	255.00
Through Mr. A. S. Frissell.....	2,135.00
Direct to Louis Stoiber, Treasurer.....	863.00
Through Mrs. C. R. Lowell.....	2,162.75
Through Mr. L. M. Prince	100.00
Through Dr. J. E. Robbins	357.00
Through Mrs. J. E. Spahr	141.00
Through Rev. W. T. Elsing.....	250.00
Through Mr. J. S. Ward	135.00
Through Dr. Stanton Coit	384.00
Through Mr. Lawrence Veiller.....	571.00
Through Rev. John B. Devins.....	257.65
Through Sale of Street-Cleaning Tickets	807.00
Through Sale of Sanitation Tickets.....	2,644.00
Through Sale of Sewing Tickets.....	90.00
From Landlords	259.00

\$118,021.40

The following extract from a report by the Secretary of the East Side Relief-Work Committee, dated March 10th, gives some interesting details concerning the persons who were then being aided :

Every day the demand for tickets increases and hundreds beg for a chance to work ; and as there is not half enough work to go around among the thousands that need it, their appeals are in vain. It is pitiful to see the tricks that are resorted to by some of the people, not to get aid, but to secure work. One doctor, who had a few work tickets, tells of numbers of cases where the wives of the men were stricken with imaginary illness through fear that their husbands might lose their chance to work. A prescription for work cured the patient. What this work has done for the men can best be seen from some of the following letters :

DEWITT MEMORIAL CHURCH.

A—— S—— had been out of work many months and was in terrible distress ; when he received the work ticket his gratitude was touching. At the end of his first two weeks' work he brought \$1.20 to the church as a thank-offering, and asked us to use it in aiding the suffering in our congregation. He has since given one-tenth for the same purpose.

A—— R—— was found by one of our missionaries in a most hopeless condition, his three children lying on the floor moaning for food. The man was almost heart-broken. We provided food, but one of the children was too much exhausted ; it was too late. A physician said the child had died of starvation. I gave the man work. He is an Italian and does not understand a word of English, but he comes to every one of our services, always accompanied by his two little girls, and waits at the door until he has an opportunity to take my hand and say, "grazia." You will understand that his past suffering and his present gratitude make me loth to take away his ticket.

Yours very truly,

W. T. ELSING.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE CHAPTER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.
... All but six of these men have had from three to six weeks' work, and the amount earned enabled them to keep up their homes, poor as they were. Five men have succeeded in obtaining steady work, whereas, before being employed on the street, they had become almost too discouraged to look for it. The men have expressed much gratitude, and frequently have stopped in the office on their way home to show the dollar earned. . . . We have had a great many more applications for the tickets than we could possibly fill, and really do not know what we should have done for the many who have applied to us for relief, had we not had this committee to call upon.

Respectfully,

CHARLOTTE A. WATERBURY,
Superintendent.

BOHEMIAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

. . . I have now on the list 300 men waiting for work, and have aided 1,400 families with provisions, but it is not that help that they want. Really and truly they want work—work of any kind. The best charity and wisest charity, the most helpful charity, is the work charity.

Yours gratefully,

VINCENT PISEK.

The secretary of a union representing twenty different trades-unions, writes :

. . . The demand for tickets was very great, so that I was compelled to restrict each person to not longer than three weeks' work, in order to aid a great number of persons. . . . In the name of the scores of working families whom your work has saved from literal starvation and the necessity of appealing to charity, I offer my most sincere thanks.

Yours sincerely,

One of the district agents of the Charity Organization Society writes :

. . . In general, I can say it has been the greatest help of all the charities this winter. I have known cases where back rent has been paid up and a family of four live on the money thus earned.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

. . . I have not only been pleased with their gratitude and fidelity in doing the work, but I have also been pleased with the honest way in which they have tried, on this very moderate wage, to pay their rent and maintain their families. After all these weeks of observation and scrutiny, it is only common honesty and decency to say that there is not a "beggar," "bum," or "sponge" in the lot. . . . It has been a most beneficent opportunity in every case. It has maintained self-respect.

Gratefully yours,

H. T. McEWEN.

EMAUS CHAPEL.

. . . Previous to the aid of your Society, we had to support some of the people with different scanty means of charitable work, but it proved an insufficient thing considering the numbers in their families. Furthermore, a charitable work done in this way kept the humor and manhood of the people low down, and many of them felt quite despondent and downcast ; but as soon as your work came to our assistance, we have noticed the animation and delight of our people at the very start.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE D. NICHOLAS.

One of the workers of Old Epiphany House writes :

. . . The main features of my work which have specially impressed me this winter have been : First, the overwhelming number of applicants for work. Second, the great number of apparently well-to-do and educated artisans and tradesmen who were only too glad to sweep the streets or whitewash cellars at \$1 a day Some of these house-to-house visits have revealed most pitiful cases of privation and suffering. To cite one out of many :

J——— B———. We found him, his wife and three children in a state of great suffering, actually starving, with no fire, no furniture, and

hardly any clothing. Wife ill, and children delicate. Assistance was rendered, and the husband put on the street-cleaning work. Their gratitude was most touching.

A district agent of the Charity Organization writes :

. . . The first ticket was given to J—— R——. He has a wife and seven children, none of them fully grown, and one an invalid. The older ones do what they can to help, but it amounts to very little, and there seemed every prospect that this little home, kept in perfect order by the thrifty wife, would be broken up. When he received the ticket which assured him \$1 for every day's work, he was utterly overcome with joy and gladness.

Another ticket was given to E—— K——, a widower living with his son. All the family were out of work, and the old man felt he was only a burden to those who gave him a home. The ticket lifted him at once into the position of principal bread-winner of the family, and he still continues his work, his strength having proved equal to the occasion, and his gratitude knew no bounds. We could go through the list and tell you of the joy in each family where the tickets were given.

A nurse working in the tenement-houses writes as follows :

. . . The relationship that arises between patient, patient's family, and the nurse, is close in the tenement world, and an accurate knowledge of the condition of affairs must be apparent to the daily visitor who bears such relationship. Much real gratitude has been evoked, but more for the favor of having provided employment for the idle supporter than indeed for any ministrations that it would seem might have led to the recovery of the ill one.

The list of men shows such notes as these :

L——, varnisher, six months out of employment, wife with child, and two others under five years of age. The pawn-tickets, dating back five months, showed how means of subsistence had been maintained, beginning with some good piece of jewelry—a watch—and ending with a piece of wearing apparel—a woman's waist.

R—— L——, husband, wife and nine children, eldest eighteen, youngest six weeks. Father a tailor out of work ten months. Eldest daughter (eighteen) out of work two months, other children out of school for lack of shoes. Wife ill, the rooms bare, and the usual pile of pawn-tickets. The greatest evident gain of employment, even for a short time, has been their ability to pay something to the grocer or butcher, thus re-establishing their credit. One week's work given to one man will bring down an army of his acquaintances, beseeching, weeping men and women, praying for work, with tales of distress pitiful enough to warrant the acknowledgment that work should be given to the man who entreats for work. They bring their wives and children to evidence by pale faces and shivering bodies that cruel want is theirs, and work, not charity, is what they beg. Many visions of rooms almost emptied of

all but human beings and disease are evoked by a mere glance at the list of these names to whom employment has been given.

EMMANUEL CHAPEL.

. . . Most of these families were in great need, and some of them would have gone hungry or starved without the work. In two cases the family was broken up and the work brought them together again. . . . I could speak at length on the advantages and helpfulness of the work. I think this effort has done a great deal in stilling the unrest that was manifest when these hard times first came. Of course it has not been adequate to the need, but it has given the church and other well-disposed societies a chance to show themselves friendly in this need.

The work ought to have the support of every man of means in the city.

Most sincerely,

D. H. OVERTON.

A worker in the College Settlement writes:

. . . Many of the men have said quietly, "We do not know what we would have done without you." When we have been obliged to change the men in order to give their places to others in equal or greater need, most of them have been able to understand our position. One man said: "They are doing the best they can," and the others agreed with him. One man, when refused a ticket, expressed the feeling of many when he said: "If I cannot get work I must die, and my wife must die, for we cannot beg bits of bread from door to door." In a number of cases the men were haggard from lack of food, and in several instances families had been evicted for non-payment of rent, and had been taken by kind neighbors, who allowed them to sleep on the floor. The questions of rent and shoes for the children were always the ones that were most pressing. We could have used a hundred times as many tickets as we had.

WILSON MISSION.

. . . One family on Sixth street would have been entirely without food.

Scarcely a day but I have had calls for tickets by men who presented every appearance of being worthy.

To the question, "How are you getting along?" the answer is generally, "Oh, nicely now; but if it stops—I dunno."

Sincerely,

DANIEL REDMOND.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

AN ATTEMPT TO GIVE JUSTICE.

THAT a vast share of the misery of the poor is due to downright and undeniable injustice is a fact patent to all observers of life in a tenement house district. I am not here taking up the cry of "unjust laws." I am not clamoring for "a new state of society." I am demanding what every friend of order demands, that such laws as exist shall be enforced; the good because they are good, the bad that they may be made good. It is true that under ring-rule rich and poor alike must, to a certain extent, suffer from lawlessness; but it is a fact little realized by the rich that mal-administration hurts the poor far more than it hurts themselves.

A distinguished New Yorker has declared that the majority of honest people in this city have no more voice in its government than if they lived in the middle of Africa. But if this is true of the rich and educated citizen, it is doubly true of the poor and ignorant. For the former, if he is impotent to choose his rulers, can at least influence the manner of their rule, and modify its effects. If his health is threatened by a sanitary nuisance he appeals to the Board of Health, and if necessary to the public press. If the Department of Street-cleaning settles down to its winter sleep, the well-to-do occupants of an uptown street organize and pay for a private street-cleaning department. Above all, the tenant of a private house knows his legal rights as against his landlord, and compels the latter to regard them.

In the tenement-house district all this is different. Here sanitary nuisances abound at every turn. Why? Sometimes the inhabitants are too callous to complain, sometimes they are too ignorant, and sometimes when they do complain their complaints are disregarded. Whatever the cause, injustice is the result—injustice to the cleanly portion of the population. In these quarters the gutters are everywhere littered with garbage; again, injustice! At midday the streets are still lined with bar-

rels of refuse; in richer districts these are removed in the early morning. These barrels are thrust forth upon the curb; the law demands that they be kept within the stoop-line. From their over-piled and disgusting heads they spread, cornucopia-like, their contents all abroad; the law demands that they be not filled to within four inches of the top.

The average pavement of New York is bad, but in the poorer quarters it is abominable. Especially is this the case with the sidewalks. It is the legal duty of the landlord to keep the sidewalk in repair. Mostly he prefers injustice. It is the duty of the Department of Public Works to make the landlord execute these repairs. But the stones of the pavement cry-aloud, "Injustice!"

It is only, however, when we enter the houses that we realize how completely the ignorance of the tenant places him at the mercy of an unjust landlord. For years his ceiling is black with dirt; yet the law directs the landlord to whitewash it twice a year. For months he sleeps in a room drenched with rain-water from a leaky roof, or reeking with sewage from a broken drain-pipe.

Asked why he endures such things he stares amazed, "*Was kann man da machen?*" "What can one do? If a tenant complains, he is turned out."

But the landlord may do all the law requires, and still the clean tenant endures injustice from every dirty tenant in the house; from every one who by harboring garbage in his rooms fouls the air which all must breathe, who obstructs with filth the common sinks, or blocks the fire-escapes which should provide safety for the whole house. But suppose the landlord to do more than the law requires; suppose that he expels every dirty tenant and even—*ne plus ultra* of sanitary success—banishes from his premises the characteristic tenement-house smell, even then he cannot secure his tenants from the injustice of those in the neighboring houses who distribute most generously of their superfluities among their neighbors.

So far I have said nothing of the "Sweater," who keeps the other tenants awake far into the night with the jangle of his

sewing-machines, and in summer roasts them with the fires that heat his pressing-irons.

Nor will I dwell on cases where vice which in richer districts is screened from public view, obtrudes itself before the eyes of children, and at the rate of a few extra dollars of rent establishes its stronghold and carries on its solicitations in the midst of reputable families. In one such case the janitor accompanied me to complain to the police, with the result that he was evicted and a woman of ill-fame installed in his place.

But I will speak no more of this. It is not my purpose to make the blood boil with futile indignation. Enough that a wrong is proved; the question is—How shall we right it? I have shown that health and purity are sacrificed to injustice. What is the remedy? How shall we give justice? If we consider the causes of the evil, the way to remove these causes will at once appear.

The causes are three:

- (1) The selfishness of dirty tenants.
- (2) The rapacity and indolence of landlords.
- (3) The neglect of officials.

These are the external causes. But they are only one side of the matter. So far as the two causes last named exist, they exist in almost equal force all over the city; but they have not the same effect all over the city. Why? Because in the richer quarters, as has been shown, the tenants know how to protect themselves. The tenement-house tenant on the other hand is helpless, and the root of this helplessness is ignorance. He does not know how to protect himself. The remedy is to teach him. And a little consideration will show that this is the whole remedy. For the true self-interest of the clean tenant once aroused will form "down town," as it now forms "up town," an ever-present automatic check not only on the aggressions of landlords and officials, but ultimately on the aggressions of dirty tenants. Teach a tenant that he can make a landlord regularly repair his premises, and the dustman regularly remove his garbage, and he will learn to demand that his neighbor shall regularly take his turn to clean the common

hall, and shall refrain from defiling the common sinks or obstructing the common means of escape from fire. It is such manly maintenance of right that brings into life the spirit of civic pride.

And ultimately the landlord will find that beyond a certain point it does not pay to be rapacious, the official that it does not pay to be neglectful, the tenant that it does not pay to be dirty. Then a remedy in its beginning apparently egoistic and superficial will gradually destroy the motives which lie at the root of the evil and will in the end raise the moral tone of the whole district.

But even in the beginning the tenant's action cannot be purely egoistic. I have spoken of what may be done by "the clean tenant." By this is to be understood not an individual—for a tenant acting alone is comparatively powerless—but a number of individuals united in a common cause. The problem is then not merely to teach every tenant to assert his own rights, to help himself, but to teach him to unite with others to maintain the rights common to all, to help himself by helping others. Throughout we must refuse to consider the problem of "helping a man to help himself," as if that were the whole problem. For it is not a case of a man. Wherever one man is suffering from any defect in our social system, thousands are suffering in like manner. As against helping a man to help himself, the problem is then to help men to help one another, to help a neighborhood to help itself; not a class, not a trade, but a neighborhood.

The work of teaching the poor to protect themselves and of teaching union as a means to this end has already begun. In the spring of last year a number of young men and women, of whom a dozen proved to be active and constant workers, banded themselves into what they called the "Anti-Filth" section of the Tenth Ward Social Reform Club. Originally organized to fight dirt, the Section soon found itself by force of circumstances engaged in a crusade against every kind of injustice.

In considering the results obtained, it is to be noted that

nearly all the members had the disadvantages of living in Harlem, far from the scene of their labors, and that all were novices without special qualification for the gigantic work they were undertaking. They resolved to attend first to the sanitation of houses. As a consequence of this resolution they found themselves forced into systematic invasions of people's homes, and it was with much diffidence and many misgivings as to the reception they would meet that they began their work. Such misgivings were soon dissipated. Suspicious looks and curt answers greeted their first appearance, but no sooner did they explain their mission and invite co-operation in the cause of cleanliness than they were met with the heartiest encouragement. The plan of campaign was simple. A circular was prepared setting forth the sanitary duties of landlord and tenant respectively, and asking tenants to report all neglect of such duties to the Section, with the assurance that in no case would the name of the complainant be divulged; such an invitation meets a response from many who would fear to address a complaint to the Board of Health. Armed with this circular the members start forth on their weekly rounds, two persons of opposite sex visiting together, as this is found an effective means of disarming suspicion. The number of houses visited is limited, so that each can be revisited as often as necessary; and an essential characteristic of the work is that constant efforts are made to find in each house one or two deputies who will observe and report on its sanitary condition. A new visitor is always accompanied by one who has had experience, and the result of every visit is recorded so that the newcomer may take up the work at the point where it was left by his predecessor, and so that the effect of the whole work may be readily seen.

No action is taken on any complaint until it has been investigated by a visitor, who then signs a report giving the result of his own personal observation. If he finds ground for action the nuisance is reported, in the first place usually to the landlord, and later if necessary (and it is generally necessary) to the Board of Health, the Police, Fire, Building, Public Works or Street-cleaning Department. Nearly all the nuisances re-

ported have been stopped, but of those reported to the Police no notice has been taken; these are being followed up.

The state of the Tenth Ward may be imagined from the fact that in one street, in which sixty-three houses have been visited, twenty-seven serious nuisances have been reported, besides which numerous minor defects have been remedied *en passant*. Several thousand circulars calling for reports of nuisances have been distributed throughout tenement houses which could not be regularly visited; but as a result of this only a few of the most flagrant evils have been reported. Most of the complaints are made orally to visitors, or originate with them. Cases of want are reported to the East Side Relief Committee or to the Charity Organization Society. No material help is given by the Section as a whole, but in the beginning of its work it adopted the plan of giving away flowers when visiting, in the hope that recipients might be influenced to bring their rooms into harmony with them.

With regard to the practicability of obtaining trustworthy deputies among the tenants the evidence is at present not decisive. The best of deputies is a good housekeeper, and to increase the number of these it is proposed to band them together into a League which shall be at once an Employment Bureau and a Trades Union, thus enabling landlords to obtain competent housekeepers and housekeepers to obtain fair treatment. Few tenants, not housekeepers, care to take an active part in the work, though many express sympathy. Here as usual the Tenth Warders show their resemblance to other people. Indeed, it cannot be expected that a few months should overcome the apathy of years. Already however, the Delancey Street headquarters* are becoming a sort of local Court of Appeal to which complainants of all kinds come with grievances to be redressed. Thus there is hope that in time they will join in redressing the wrongs of others. To arouse in them this spirit of mutual helpfulness the first and pressing need is a vastly increased number of outside workers. At present not one-tenth of the houses in the Tenth Ward are regularly visited; for this

*The Neighborhood Guild, 26 Delancey St.

Ward alone a hundred workers giving one evening a week are needed. The work is reduced to such a system that every hour tells. In fact, comparing the number of hours expended with the number of nuisances abated, we find that on an average for every three hours' work of a pair of visitors a serious nuisance, sometimes endangering the health of scores of families, is brought to an end. And unless the visitors are mere machines, the effect of their three hours' work will be far more than this; for it is the peculiarity of this work that while it includes matters of routine which no one need fear to find beyond his powers, there is yet scope for the exercise of the highest kind of personal influence.

To the tangible results such as rooms cleansed, roofs mended, fire-escapes erected and sewers opened, there are then to be added other results which from their nature elude definite estimation. In a letter from a house which had already been once freed from sewage through the action of the Section,* and where the cellar was again flooded with filth, the writer concludes, "and now I have not anybody els to ask to do somethink only the neighborhood Guild." No statement as to the real necessity for the Anti-Filth crusade can surpass in force and accuracy these pathetic words. To teach the tenant to assert when requisite his legal rights, and that voluntary aid is at hand to secure them; to substitute for a widespread feeling of helplessness under oppression and isolation in distress, the feeling that help unbought and sympathy most effective are bringing justice to each man's door; this is much. But this is not enough; this is only the first step in the education of the tenant, which

*

NEW YORK, July 20 1893

You are to whom I can ask again to come and see the basement of no — Rivington St because I am sure that you will try again the basement should be fixed as you have done the first time. it is sinse 6 weeks as the basement is feeled with dirt I maid twenty complaints already to Board of Health and soon as they received my complaint they send a plumber to look what is to be done with the basement and the plumber was worken 3 hours and did not come any more, and now I have not anybody els to ask to do somethink only the neighborhood Guild for I hope you do you best as soon as youl receive the letter.

Respectfully

(Signed) Rebecca —

must continue till he not only demands aid for himself, but supplies it to others. When the Anti-Filth Section of the Tenth Ward is composed of Tenth-Warders, then and not till then it will have fairly begun to fulfill its mission. It is therefore encouraging that already some members of the local youths' clubs have given many evenings to the work; and the best means to secure more helpers is to continue accumulating experimental evidence of the value of co-operation against dirt.

If it be objected that in these days when thousands are a hungered, it is no time to think of ills less urgent, the answer is, not merely that in many cases to prevent sickness is to prevent want, but that often the cure as well as the prevention of poverty would result. For the work necessary to bring the condition of every house up to the legal standard would at once employ an army of plumbers, painters, carpenters and paviors. These are indeed not the most numerous classes of the unemployed, but they are among the skilled and so far the most deserving classes; moreover the wages thus earned must in their turn be expended and at this season would be used largely to buy clothing, thus spreading the benefit downward to the level of the humblest sempstress.

But even if it were otherwise, even if the burdens of injustice were not in themselves intolerable, there is yet in our blood and nature that which makes them so—which makes rankle like the scorpion's sting the slightest of the poisoned wounds inflicted by oppression; and even if the benefits of justice were remote, there are yet many, especially among masculine minds, who would prefer to give that justice which consists in securing fair play for a man in his fight for a living, rather than to give that charity which consists in attempting to combat the otherwise inevitable consequences of accident or incapacity. For to him who suffers natural ills we may, charity failing, commend resignation; but if justice fail him who suffers injustice—in what place of his soul shall *he* find comfort? To him shall we commend resignation? In him resignation would be servile submission. Already there is too much of such resignation. Among the poor of New York, and especially among the foreign poor, servile submission to injustice is the rule.

A new spirit must arise. And among these oppressed—ay, though in the lands of their birth they were slaves—shall we not foster even in the little things of daily life, shall we not infuse with every breath drawn on soil called free, something of that spirit—that indescribable spirit, at once rebellious and divine, which unites all men to resist any injury, the least, that carries with it the sense of wrong? For a people held by this spirit peace shall not corrupt nor war break.

DR. ARNOLD EILVART.

FRIENDLY VISITING THE TRUE CHARITY.*

WHEN we read or hear of a completed structure of machinery that has accomplished what was intended when it was designed, we do not always stop to reflect on the care and pains-taking thought that has brought it to perfection, or on the foundation upon which the whole superstructure rests. We do not examine it part by part—the complicated whole is all we have to deal with.

Behind every organization there is a moving force—there must be the machinery that carries it on and on; and in our associated charity work we feel that a great deal of responsibility rests upon that part of the machinery known as the Friendly Visitor.

Friendly visiting correctly interpreted and practised is a system which only needs to be presented in its true light to commend itself to the thoughtful mind. By friendly visiting, we mean "seeing and knowing people in their own homes, and trying by means of personal influence and practical suggestions to improve their condition." It is not always—particularly at first—a pleasant undertaking; but if we strive earnestly to follow the example of our Master, it will become a loving service, bringing its own reward.

The Friendly Visitor's first call on the family assigned her, is often full of embarrassment to both parties. Naturally she wishes to know what are their greatest needs and what is the underlying cause of such need, what the surrounding circumstances. The smallest detail is often helpful in determining character. A family being poor or unfortunate does not, however, give us the right to go into their homes and ask questions that might wound or offend, even though asked with the best and kindest motives. "We are apt in beginning this work to be so occupied with our attitude toward the poor people, that

* Read at the Second Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Corrections, held in Minneapolis, January 10, 11 and 12.

we forget to ask ourselves what their attitude toward us may be." How then shall we do this work?

First of all we must drop all class distinctions, remembering that we are trying to work in His name, with whom is neither Jew nor Gentile, bond nor free, and who went about doing good. We must go to them as *friends* in the truest and broadest sense of the word; enter into their hopes and anxieties, and give *ourselves*—not merely our thought and care in their affairs, but telling them from the first something of our own.

"Not what we give, but what we share—
For the gift without the giver is bare."

All our affairs will be as interesting to them as theirs to us, and any confidence we can give will inspire confidence in return, and with greater confidence come greater opportunities for helpfulness. Oftentimes this duty becomes irksome; this is more often the case where there are no signs of progress and the family friend becomes discouraged and disheartened. But perseverance is a golden key that unlocks many doors, and by its aid even the most helpless case may be reached.

It is the aim of the Visitors to call on the family that has been assigned them at least once in two weeks, and oftener if possible, for it is only by constant watchfulness that we can discover when, where and how help is needed.

Those who are most deserving are often the most difficult to help because of their reticence. Sometimes families are visited who apparently need temporal relief, but are simply discouraged: their greatest need is a friend.

Friendly Visitors are not a body of alms-givers—for such is not their object. It is true that they very often secure clothing, employment and actual relief, but that is incidental and secondary. Their main object is to become a *friend*. This is a question of devoted, personal service, and no one should shrink from it or avoid it because of difficulties that may arise—"for we that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not to please ourselves—for even Christ pleased not himself."

Think for a moment what lies in a Visitor's hands. The father of the family may be a dissipated man—there are many children, and the mother has become disheartened trying to retain her influence for good, and to properly clothe and feed them all. Who can blame her if through privation and neglect she thinks her burden greater than she can bear, and ceases to struggle longer? We all know what follows when the house-mother lays off her burden, and when her restraining influence, no matter how slight, is withdrawn. The husband and father goes deeper into the mire, the children are uncared for, and the home is a home in name only. A woman of large heart and intelligent purpose undertakes to become a friend to this family, and perseveres, in spite of many rebuffs and discouragements.

Little by little the interest and ambition of the mother is aroused. She begins again to attend to the little details of comfort in her household, and takes on the cast-off burden with new hope and courage. Through the ministration of this friend the children are sent to school and Sunday-school and kept there; the father is reformed, and the family become useful members of the community. This may seem a very commonplace, every-day kind of work—it has taken years—but is it not worth the while? A whole family saved from ruin! Is not this the truest kind of charity, that teaches these people self-respect, that shows them how to help themselves, and that lifts them out of despondency, and often ignorance and sometimes sin, into a purer moral atmosphere?—that gives of one's self?—that considers not *time* or *inclination*, but is ready to bear the burdens of others, because thereby they are fulfilling the law of Christ.

We remember the parable of the man who while on a journey fell among thieves, who robbed him, and beat him, and left him for dead; and passers-by seeing him lie by the roadside, looked at him askance and passed on the other side. But a certain Samaritan saw and pitied him, bound up his wounds, and helped him to a place where recovery was possible. Which of these men was the friend of the sick one? Certainly not

those who passed by on the other side. It was the man who loved his neighbor as himself. Is it not true that those at our doors, whom we see every day, who are bound by chains of intemperance or degradation, are more truly incapable of helping themselves than this poor traveler? Doubtless they think, as they day by day watch us passing by on the other side, "Who shall deliver me from the bondage of sin?"

Is not that service whose ministrations are the result of love to our Master, as well as to our neighbor, the truest charity?

There is a crying need of laborers in this field. "Behold, the fields are white already to harvest;" and surprising as it may seem, the very place where one would naturally expect to find the heartiest co-operation—the church—is apparently the place where the least of this spirit prevails. Each denomination wishes to work for its own and in its own way, and very many times work to little purpose, because of the lack of this very co-operation.

An organization that inquires into matters in detail and helps people to help themselves, must of necessity do better work than any society which exists solely to give relief. Relief societies are but poor substitutes for individual interest, while aid skillfully and delicately given inspires a confidence in the goodness of God and the kindness of man. May not Christianity be applied wisely, vigorously and with good results at the sources of suffering, rather than the suffering itself? The spirit which constitutes the Kingdom of God on earth can be defined in one word—helpfulness.

The world is full of this spirit. It is not all to be found in the churches. Christ came, not to be ministered unto, but to minister; to serve, not to be served. Every day of His life was full of service to the lame, the blind and the poor, and He tells us to do these very things; and "If ye love me, ye will keep my commandments," and how better can we serve God, than by helping Him help men?

It has been said "that there can be no personal charity without reverence for human nature as such. We all can bear testimony to the unexpected revelations of the seemingly worst

people—some capacity for self-sacrifice, some tenderness, something that shows the presence of a nature whose divinity is obscured, not extinguished." And if *ours* should be the hand that brings about this revelation—this glorious awakening—what a joy and comfort would be ours! By and by our hands shall drop and our work will be done—no work we have done in love is forgotten by God—we shall leave our work in other hands, which shall find, as *we have*, the secret of human happiness in human service.

Some of the burdens of the world's sorrow we may have lifted, some of its gloom we may have lighted—what more blessed commendation can we receive than this, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

I quote from one who has been foremost in this great work in all its branches: "Here are men and women, ignoring differences of opinion and working for the common good. Outside us is the waiting world, lying like the lame man at the gate of our civilization. That he, with countless others, lies there day by day, is due to the emphasis of unimportant differences in religion and politics. When these are forgotten, the ancient springs of human kindness are re-opened, and Love, that buildeth, restoreth, comforteth, quieteth, takes the hand of the man and says, 'In the name of Jesus of Nazareth, rise up and walk.'"

MRS. A. K. NORTON.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY OF THE CITY
OF NEW YORK.

APRIL brought with it a material and gratifying reduction in the pressure of work, but the burden is still far heavier than usual at this period. The business in the Registration and Application Bureaus diminished in different particulars an average of about 70 per cent., while as compared with April, 1893, the increase was more than 100 per cent.

The personal applicants, many of them homeless, appealing to the Central Application Bureau, numbered 1,618; a reduction from March of 45 per cent., but still an increase of about 200 per cent. over the corresponding period of the previous year. The same reduction from March obtained in applications at the District Offices, while the increase over April, 1893, was 80 per cent.

The non-residents who have been drawn to the city and freely supported by the temporary (or "hysterical," as denominated by a government official sent here from Washington to study the situation) relief schemes, are rapidly dispersing to their summer resorts, while much distress still involves our resident unemployed working population. Reference to the summary of figures of our Wayfarers' Lodge also shows a great falling off in the number of homeless men.

Efforts are being made to gather all the experiences of the leading charitable enterprises of the city during the past winter, in the hope that something may be evolved therefrom which will be helpful to the benevolent community in the coming winter, as well as in future emergencies.

All efforts by temporary Committees to give "relief-by-work," by help of popular contributions, have ceased. The results have been most satisfactory, and hundreds of families have been saved thereby from being forced to partake of "the poison of unearned bread."

Dr. Alexander Lambert has been chosen Chairman of the

9th District Committee in place of Constant A. Andrews, Esq., resigned.

Our Laundry and our new Work Rooms for Unskilled Women are making good progress, but are both far from self-supporting. They need the substantial encouragement of our friends both in financial help and patronage. The Laundry does excellent work; and the Work Rooms can supply good rag-carpets, hospital slippers, etc., and often are able to supply good women for rural household service.

Street beggars, other than the chronic ones licensed by our tender-hearted city officials, are diminishing. Our Special Officers dealt with 69 cases in April, of whom 34 were committed to the Island. Not one case was found where the begging was justifiable or necessary.

The Penny Provident Fund has had much success in opening stations in the public schools under the recent favorable action of the Board of Education. Fourteen school-stations are already in operation; but in view of examinations and the near vacation period, not many more will be opened until next September. The enthusiasm among the children is so great that teachers are told: "If we don't have a 'bank' in our school I am going to a school where they do have it." One principal had decided to begin the work in September, but her life was made so miserable that she opened the "bank" at once. Another principal said: "I hadn't intended opening a station in my school, but the children drive me wild telling me of the wonderful bank they have at School 75, and begging me to have one too," and the children gained their point.

GENERAL NOTES.

IN an address before the Unitarian Club of Boston, Mr. J. A. Riis, of New York, author of "How the Other Half Live," recently discussed the subject of child life in New York city. He said that one of the most noticeable discoveries in the study of this work was the fact that the criminals in all of the large cities were getting younger every year. He attributed the cause largely to tenement houses crowded by reason of extortionate rents elsewhere. No privacy could be maintained in those homes, and where no privacy could be maintained no character could be formed. Then, too, the mothers are obliged to work in factories or shops and leave the children to themselves. He stated that the most accurate census that could be taken developed the remarkable statement that 121,000 children were adrift in the streets of New York.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould, who has been foremost this winter in Baltimore's attempts to relieve distress, formulates the following conditions as necessary for caring for the unemployed :

First, Permanent provision for the homeless unemployed.

Second, Temporary provision for men and women residents having families to support.

Third, The particular form of relief should be such that it can be conducted upon economic principles. Industrial relief is preferable to public work, particularly because piece-work can be more the rule, and a salable product may result. In the selection of the kind of industrial employment, it is important that a form must be chosen to which special knowledge or aptitude is not necessary, and also where the major part of the outlay must be for labor.

Fourth, The remuneration offered must never be so high as to attract deserters from their own employment.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The work of the Society in March was three times as great as in March, 1893. Yet that this was no greater than need be is shown by one of Dr. E. R. L. Gould's lectures at

Johns Hopkins, in which he stated that they have driven a large number of tramps and vagrants out of Baltimore by their methods of work, and that they have made clear the distinction between the deserving and the non-deserving. "Before the work began there were, on an average, 300 lodgers in the station-houses of Baltimore every night. By the 26th of February the number had decreased to twenty-six, and when the police officials got word that the various lodging institutions could accommodate all the worthy poor and unemployed, the police stations were closed to lodgers. During the first half of March there was not a single male lodger in the station-houses. The district agencies of the Charity Organization Society also report that they are not flooded by applications by beggars, as was formerly the case, asking for transportation, etc. There is, too, since the Central Relief Committee has been at work, comparatively little street begging direct from citizens. The city officials have noticed these decreases also. By these means enumerated above, there has been a considerable saving both to the city and to the citizens, and much good has been done instead of harm. All but 8 per cent. of the meals and lodging in the Friendly Inn during the last month paid for themselves.

BERKELEY, CAL.—At a meeting of the Associated Charities, held in March, E. P. Payne was elected President; Miss Fanny McLean, Secretary, and A. W. Naylor, Treasurer.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—After a brief suspension, due to want of funds, the United Charities has again resumed its work. The secretary states: "Our doors are again open, and the work which was so unfortunately broken off has been again taken up. Our appeals to the various secret organizations, the churches and the public, the military, and others have been heard, and out of their funds have they liberally given. The city, too, has not forgotten us."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Rev. Geo. B. Stafford, General Secretary of the Bureau of Charities, states that there has been a remarkable falling off in the applications for aid made to his society. The appeals for assistance are now over one-half to nearly two-thirds less than they were during the winter.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—The Board of Associated Charities has issued an appeal to the public desiring to warn them against the house-to-house begging that has manifested itself recently. Many of these cases according to the society are chronic and unworthy. They have not escaped the attention of Mrs. Lund, the society's agent. She has warned them to desist, and now warns the general public. She likewise asks

the general public to co-operate with her by refusing to aid any case of application at the homes, but to send all such to her. "If in a well-known case aid is granted, then report this to her. Sympathy and money can be saved and more good accomplished by thus referring all cases to the agent of the Associated Charity work. This is not uniformly done, as it ought to be, and thus to the agent's certain knowledge charity has been wasted."

CINCINNATI, O.—The Associated Charities have petitioned the City Council asking that body to allow them to investigate the families, and those receiving relief from the city, and they claim that with a thorough investigation into these cases they could save the city at least half of what is now expended for outdoor relief, as many undeserving persons are pensioners on the city's poor list.

CLEVELAND, O.—A report on the winter's work of the Bethel Associated Charities was read at the last meeting. It includes the following facts: Receipts from the Citizens' Relief Association, \$26,400; regular contributions, \$13,163; and total, \$39,563. The total expenditures were \$37,419.91. Number of meals furnished in soup room, 78,071; expense of soup room, \$1,870.19; average cost per meal, 2½ cents; number of men furnished the city from the soup room 9,393; number of men, heads of families, who did work for the city, 14,155; days furnished for parks, 2,855; days furnished for wood yard, 1,358; days furnished for districts, 2,190; total days of work, 29,951; number of lodging tickets given out, 11,000; number of clothing orders filled, 2,003; number of families aided, 5,840; and amount paid sewing women, cobblers, and tailors, \$801.34. The total receipts of \$39,563 were paid out as follows: for relief, \$31,421.59; for employes, including the superintendent and all officers of the Bethel for the year, \$4,417.11; for repairs, \$94.68; for cartage and miscellaneous, \$907.54; and for wood yard, \$578.99; the amount still on hand, \$2,143.09. Mr. Akers estimated that the sum of \$7,000 would be needed to carry on the work of the Bethel until the annual contributions were received in the fall. The detailed expenses of the soup-room were given as follows: bread and crackers, \$822.68; meat, \$253.39; vegetables, \$30.19; groceries, \$249.25; milk, \$55.29; wooden and crockery ware, \$15.25; repairs, \$45.64; wages, \$109.50; total, \$1,581.20. That a leak has occurred in the application of this money to the relief of the poor is evident, for according to the *Press*: "Consternation has been caused among the patronizers of Bethel soup-house, by the announcement that no more of that nutritious liquid will be served after Monday next. *Quite a num-*

ber have saved up their tickets and now have something over a 100 on hand. They want to know if they cannot be exchanged for clothing, and are waiting anxiously for the decision."

DES MOINES, IA.—The Associated Charities has been closed for the summer. A curious development of the endeavors of the Society to prevent needless or injurious aid, is a suit for libel from a would-be pensioner of the Society against the Friendly Visitor, whose adverse report prevented the Society from helping the person.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—The Charity Organization is discussing the possibility of instituting a wood yard.

HARTFORD, CONN.—A friendly visitors' movement is being started in connection with the work of the Organized Charities, under the supervision of Dr. D. I. Green.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—A number of prominent citizens, representing the Charity Organization Society, have applied to the county commissioners, in the interests of a donation which the county is asked to make toward defraying the expenses incurred during the winter in maintaining the city's poor. The committee think that the county should give \$4,000. The Board heard the argument and took the matter under advisement.

JACKSON, MICH.—The Associated Charities, as usual, has closed its doors for the summer months. Mr. McConnell, the President, states "that the public may be aware of how little our money is spent in payment of salaries, we wish to emphasize the fact that all the faithful work of our Society is done gratuitously, except the payment of \$5 per week to the matron of the day nursery, and \$6 per week to the teacher of the kindergarten.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—On April 6th a call was issued for a meeting to discuss the subject of Associated Charities. At the meeting that ensued a constitution was adopted, and a day set for a meeting for all interested in the new society.

NEWARK, N. J.—The last monthly report of Superintendent J. H. Smith, of the Associated Charities, contained the following paragraphs: "Farm hands are needed both in this and other States. The Free Immigrant Labor Bureau, of New York city, reports that such is the demand for labor, that it cannot supply more than a fraction of the required help. An agricultural paper largely read in one section in Western New York, lately published a very brief account of what the Bureau professes to do. The result was a deluge of letters to the Bureau. For more than three weeks one hundred letters a day arrived from this

region asking the Bureau to forward laborers. But in each case the reply had to be sent that no laborers would be sent because there were none. In the waiting-rooms of this Bureau about three hundred applicants may be seen any day. These immigrants received the regular market rate of wages, and so nothing is saved on that score by engaging their services.

For some time past single applicants to our office, whether non-resident or not, have been advised to seek employment outside of the city, either through the agency referred to or some other source. Very few of these seem disposed to go into the country. Even when we have desirable opportunities for families to go out of the city, it is the hardest work to persuade them to go, preferring, it would seem, destitution here to comfort elsewhere. The prospects are brightening. Now that the season for out-door work has come, many are beginning to find employment. The greater part of the best class of skilled labor have work, but there is a grade of in-door working people still idle. They are those who from physical and other reasons cannot do laboring work. They are mostly factory workmen who are not sufficiently skilled to be called tradesmen. When factories begin to reduce labor these are the first discharged, and when business revives they are the last to be taken on. There are many such men and women still idle, and for whom we are yet called upon to provide. The work we do not have to give, and, of necessity, relief must be found for them."

PLATTSEURG, N. Y.—At the annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society, held Monday, April 2d, the following officers were elected: President, Josephine Gamble; Vice-President, Mrs. Judge Kellogg, Mrs. John B. Riley, Mrs. Ovette Smith, Mrs. M. P. Myers, Mrs. Monroe Hall, Mrs. Hayes; Secretary, Miss Helen Palmer; Treasurer, Mrs. Geo. S. Weed.

SAN JOSÉ, CAL.—The Associated Charities has distributed generally a circular announcing the opening of its new wood yard, together with work tickets for the same. The circular asks:

"1. Give the tickets of work furnished you herewith instead of giving meals to applicants at your door. No man need get hungry or do without lodging if he will work. By giving work in this way you not only aid the applicant, but make it possible for us to meet the expenses of the yard.

"2. Order your wood from our yard. We have in stock the best of live oak and dry fir at market prices, and all orders will be promptly filled. Terms, cash upon delivery.

"3. Become a member of the Associated Charities by paying to our collector or treasurer the annual fee of \$2.00.

"4. If you are not able in any of these ways to co-operate, we especially request that you will not give meals at your door without giving work. If you have no work to give and cannot pay for it in the way suggested above, give the applicant one of the tickets with the sentence "and charge the same to account" crossed out with ink, but be sure and add your signature. If the applicant be deserving he will be given work at the expense of the Association.

"5. We request also that you will give no money or assistance of any kind to any applicant at the door, but will fill out the reverse side of the labor card, and send the applicant to our Bureau, 87 East San Fernando street. If you are willing to render aid through the Association if the applicant is found worthy, please indicate the amount on the card. If you only wish the result of the investigation sent to you that you may take up the case, cross out the sentence which offers aid, and be sure and give your signature and full address."

TOLEDO, O.—On April 1st the extraordinary relief department of the Associated Charities was discontinued.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Emory, of the Associated Charities, in his quarterly report states: "In conclusion, I wish to say that in all my experience of twenty-six years here in Washington in connection with aiding the poor by associated effort, I have never known our honest, poor laboring class of people to make a more heroic effort to take care of themselves without asking aid than this winter. They are to be commended, especially considering the difficulties in obtaining employment which have existed. Two elements have developed conspicuously. One, the lazy, shiftless, who come to the front always when there is much publicity given to charity work; and the other, the self-respecting in their efforts to take care of themselves."

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

ADAMS, Annie M. T., Danvers, Mass. By Will. Boston Home for Incurables, residuary estate.

AGNEW, Mrs. D. Hayes, Philadelphia, Pa. By gift. University of Pennsylvania, \$25,000.

ARMOUR, Philip D., Chicago, Ill. By gift. "To endow a Manual

training school in connection with Public Schools of San Francisco, Cal.," \$500,000.

BATES, Harry, Saginaw, Mich. By will filed March 15th. Home for the Friendless and Industrial School of East Saginaw, real estate valued at \$35,000. Value of Estate \$60,000.

BERTHOLF, Jane, Teaneck, N. J. By will. Board of Foreign Missions of Reformed Church, \$1,000; Board of Domestic Missions of Reformed Church, \$500.

BOARDMAN, Lucy H., New Haven, Conn. By Gift. Board of Education, \$10,000 for proposed Manual Training School. Total amount of gifts for that purpose, \$80,000.

BOND, Nancy C., Salem, Mass. By Will. St. Michael's Parish for repairing church edifice or paying Rector's salary, \$1,000.

BROWN, Sarah C., Brooklyn, N. Y. By Will filed April 6th. St. Ann's R. C. Church, N. Y., \$3,000; Society of St. Vincent de Paul of N. Y., \$500; Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, N. Y., \$500; Little Sisters of the Assumption of N. Y., \$500; Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children, \$500. Value of Estate, \$31,000.

BURTON, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa. By Will March 22d. Old Ladies Home of Wissinoming, Pa., \$5,000; Little Sisters of the Poor, \$5,000; "The best institution for care and cure of inebriates, to be selected by my executors," \$5,000; German Reformed Church, "to erect a tablet or memorial window to my dear mother," \$1,500; for decoration of said church every Easter, \$1,000, to be expended at the rate of \$50 per annum. Value of estate, \$100,000.

CARTER, J. A., Louisville, Ky. By Will filed March 7th. Orphans' Home of the M. E. Church, \$1,000; Preachers' Aid Society of the M. E. Church, \$500.

CHAMBERLAIN, Frances Lea, Philadelphia, Pa. By Will filed March 17th. National Museum at Washington, gems and crystals; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the P. E. Church, \$5,000; Evangelistic Mission in France known as McAll Mission, \$5,000; Seabury Divinity School, Faribault, Minn., \$3,000; Philadelphia Home for Incurables, \$1,000; Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen in P. E. Church, \$1,000. Value of estate, \$200,000.

CHASE, Theodore, Boston, Mass. By Will filed April 5th. Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, \$10,000.

CLARK, Mrs. Eliza A., Cleveland, O. By Will filed March 21st. Lake-

side Hospital, \$100,000 ; Old Stone Church, \$75,000 ; Invalids' Home, \$10,000 ; Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church, \$10,000. Value of estate, \$800,000.

COX, Jane P., Washington, D. C. By Will filed March 19th. Trinity Episcopal Church, \$6,000 ; Children's Hospital, \$5,000. Value of estate, \$80,000.

CURWEN, James B., Salem, Mass. By Will filed March 31st. City of Salem to provide fuel for the poor, \$2,000 ; St. Peter's Episcopal Church, \$1,000 ; Samaritan Society, \$500 ; Seamen's Widows' and Orphans' Association, \$500 ; Seamen's and Children's Friend Society, \$500.

DAVIS, Rev. Dr. Jonah G., Amherst, Mass. By Will. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$1,000 ; New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, \$250 ; New Hampshire Home Bible Society, \$100 ; American Home Missionary Society formed in the city of New York, \$400 ; American Missionary Society of New York City, \$300 ; Trustees of Atlanta, Ga., University, \$200 ; New Hampshire Orphans' Home, \$100 ; American Bible Society formed in New York, \$100 ; Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society at Boston, \$50.

DEVLIN, James G., Pittsburg, Pa. By Will. Mercy Hospital, \$500. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, \$500 ; St. Paul's R. C. Cathedral, \$500 ; St. Paul's R. C. Orphans' Asylum, \$500.

FRAZIER, W. W., Philadelphia, Pa. By Gift. University of Pennsylvania, \$75,000.

FORD, Dr. Corydon L., Ann Arbor, Mich. By Will. University of Michigan, "the income to be used to purchase books for the General Library," \$90,000 ; Students' Christian Association, \$3,000. Value of estate, \$250,000.

GARLAND, James A., New York, N. Y. By Gift. \$25,000 worth of rare gems, Harvard University Museum.

GARRETT, Mrs. Elizabeth C., Philadelphia, Pa. By Will filed April 14th. One eighth to the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, One share to the Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church, Two shares to Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women ; two shares to Relief Fund for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers.

GOODELL, Calvin E., Andover, Mass. By Will filed March 12th. American Missionary Association, American Home Missionary Society, residuary estate.

GOODWIN, Mrs. James, New York, N. Y. University of Pennsylvania, \$5,000.

GOULD, Rev. S. M., Norristown, Pa. By Will filed April 19th. Presbyterian Home for Disabled Clergymen, \$1,000; Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women and Presbyterian Home for Aged Couples, Philadelphia, residuary estate.

GREER, William R., Columbus, Ind. By Will. To each of the churches of English, \$250; the town, "to be used in erecting a bridge leading to Hazelwood Springs;" towards carrying on a summer school, \$500.

HADDUCK, Mrs. Louise, Chicago, Ill. By Will filed March 19th. St. Luke's Free Hospital, \$25,000; Chicago Orphans' Asylum, \$10,000; Chicago Home for the Friendless, \$10,000. Value of estate, \$1,800,000.

HAYDEN, Margaret, Florence, Mass. The worthy poor of Florence, by R. C. Church, \$5,000. Value of estate, \$8,000.

JOHNSON, Edwin N., Lynn, Mass. By Will filed March 29th. Lynn Hospital, \$1,000; Lynn Home for Aged Women, \$1,000; Wesleyan Academy of Wilbraham, Mass, \$1,000; Boston University for Theological Department and Missionary Society of M. E. Church, residue of estate.

KEYSER, Elkanah, Philadelphia, Pa. By Will filed March 21st. "All of his remaining books to any public library located in Germany that may be selected by his executors." Dunkard Church, the proceeds of the sale of a plot of ground with improvements thereon, and reversion of estate.

KRAMER, Leroy, Philadelphia, Pa. By Will filed March 31. Presbyterian Church at Morgantown, West Virginia, \$5,000.

LAMOUR, Jacob, N. Y. By Will filed April 20th. To Herman Goetle, "in having masses said for the repose of his soul," \$1,000; Queen of Angels Church of the Capuchin Fathers, \$2,000; Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, \$2,000; St. Joseph's Hospital for incurable consumptives, \$2,000; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; College of the Redemptorist Fathers in Ilchester, for poor students, \$1,000; College of Capuchin Fathers in Calvary, Wis., for poor students, \$1,000; Rev. Joseph Jessing, of Columbus, O., for his poor students, \$1,000; Society of St. Vincent de Paul of Queen of Angels Church, \$1,000; Little Sisters of the Poor's Home for the Aged, \$1,000; Sisters of St. Agnes, \$500.

LEWIS, I. C., heirs of, Meriden, Conn. By Gift. First Universalist

Society, "the income of which is to be devoted to the annual expenses of Church," \$15,000.

LEWIS, Morgan, Hartford, Conn. By Will. American Missionary Board, \$2,000; American Tract Society, \$2,000; American Home Missionary Society, \$2,000; American Missionary Association, \$2,000.

LIPPINCOTT, J. B., Philadelphia, Pa. By Gift. University of Pennsylvania, \$1,000.

LIPPINCOTT, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa. By Will. University of Pennsylvania, \$500.

LONG, Samuel S., Newtown, Pa. By Will filed March 29th. Old Ladies' Home of Jersey City, \$1,000; Children's Home of Jersey City, \$1,000; Elias Union Church, Newtown, \$1,000.

LOONEY, William, Boston, Mass. By Will. Home for Destitute Catholic Children, \$100.

LOW, Seth, New York, N. Y. By Gift. "To found a new fellowship in the Department of Sociology at Columbia College, for the benefit of the University Settlement Society," \$10,000.

MCCLURG, Mary A., Pittsburg, Pa. By Will filed March 28th. Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburg, \$5,000; Western Theological Seminary, of Allegheny, \$2,000.

MURPHY, Martha, Pittsburg, Pa. By Will. Home for the Friendless, Allegheny, \$200; Home for Incurables, Pittsburg, \$200; Presbyterian Board for the Relief of Disabled Ministers, the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, the Board of Home and Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church, residuary estate.

O'FARRELL, Bishop M. J., Trenton, N. J. By Will. Convent School, Bordentown, N. J., \$15,000; St. Francis Hospital, Trenton, \$5,000; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, New Brunswick, \$3,000; Home for the Aged of the Sisters of St. Francis, \$2,000; Trustees of St. Mary's Cathedral, Trenton, \$1,500; for a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and School at Hopewell, N. J., residuary estate. Value of estate, \$75,000.

PINEM, Henry, Philadelphia, Pa. By Will. German Hospital, \$250; Lutheran Orphans' Home, \$250; Lutheran Asylum for the Aged and Insane, \$250, reversion of estate.

RAFFERTY, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa. By Will. Little Sisters of the Poor of Germantown, property worth \$4,000, contingent reversion of estate.

REAGLES, Helen A., Schenectady, N. Y. By Will filed April 13th.

Ellis Hospital, \$5,000; Presbyterian Church of Esperance, \$5,000. Value of estate, \$50,000.

RENNIE, Mrs. Agnes, Sing Sing, N. Y. By Will filed April 2d. Presbyterian Church of Sing Sing, \$1,500; for the relief of the aged and indigent women of the same church, the interest of \$1,500; Ossining branch of Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, \$500.

RICHEY, Augustus G., Trenton, N. J. By Will. Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, \$2,000; Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, \$2,000; American Sunday-School Union at Philadelphia, \$1,000.

RINNE, Henry, Philadelphia, Pa. By Will filed March 29th. German Hospital, the Lutheran Orphans' Home, Lutheran Asylum for the Aged and Infirm, equal division of \$500, reversion of estate.

ROCKEFELLER, John D., New York, N. Y. By Gift. Chicago University, \$50,000 for books and equipments. Total sum of contributions thus far bestowed, \$3,300,000.

RUSSELL, Rev. James J., Columbia, Pa. By Will. St. Vincent's Home of Philadelphia, \$100; for masses for the souls of his friends and enemies, \$350.

RYAN, Albert F., Norfolk, Va. By Will filed March 7th. St. Vincent's Hospital, \$20,000; St. Joseph's Colored School, \$5,000.

SANFORD, G. A., Rockford, Ill. By Will filed March 22d. Rockford College, \$2,000; Chicago Theological Seminary, \$2,000; American Missionary Association, \$2,000; American Home Missionary Society, \$2,000; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$2,000; American Bible Society, \$1,000. Reversion of Estate valued at \$250,000.

SHAW, Philander, Brooklyn, N. Y. By Will filed January 12th. Channing Memorial Church, Newport, R. I., \$30,500; American Unitarian Association, Boston, \$11,500; Redwood Library and Athenæum, Newport, \$5,000; City of Newport for the poor, \$1,000; Newport Hospital, \$1,000; Unitarian Sunday-School Society, Boston, \$500.

SHOENBERGER, John H., Philadelphia, Pa. By Will. St. Margaret Memorial Hospital, \$550,000.

SLOCUM, Henry W., Brooklyn, N. Y. By Will filed April 20th. Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, \$5,000; Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, \$5,000.

SMITH, Harriet W., Beverly, Mass. By Will. American Home Missionary Society, \$700; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$700; American Missionary Association, \$600; Woman's

Board of Missions, \$300; Woman's Home Missionary Association, \$300; Fuel Society, \$200; Old Ladies' Home, \$200; American Tract Society, \$200; American Congregational Union, \$200.

STANFORD, Thomas Weldon. By Gift. Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto for the endowment fund, \$300,000.

STRONG, Eliza B., Rochester, N. Y. By Will filed April 6th. Rochester City Hospital, \$2,000; Female Charitable Society, \$300.

STRONG, T. P., Plainfield, Conn. In trust for the poor at Plainfield, \$78,000; for a town library, \$500. Value of estate, \$121,000.

TORSEY, Mary, Plymouth, Mass. American Advent Mission Society, \$900; Christian Advent Church, \$500.

WIGGAN, Cornelia K., Philadelphia, Pa. By Will filed March 21st. Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women, \$1,000.

WILEY, Mrs. Annie L., Bethlehem, Pa. "For the purchase of a gold chalice to be set with her diamonds, pearls and garnets, and to be presented to St. James' Church, Lancaster, Pa." \$500; "also a sum of money sufficient for the last payment on a rectory for Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Bethlehem."

Charity Organization Society Summary for April.

	APRIL, 1894.	APRIL, 1893.
Financial.		
Current receipts from contributions.....	\$1,098 00	\$1,824 00
Current expenses.....	4,283 96	4,040 68
New members.....		36
Registration Bureau.		
Requests for information.....	384	136
Reports sent out.....	599	337
District Work.		
New cases.....	1030	332
Visits by agents.....	4832	2089
Consultations at offices.....	655	579
Street Beggars.		
Total number dealt with.....	63	45
Of whom were warned.....	25	21
Of whom were arrested and committed.....	38	24
Wood Yard.		
Days' work given.....	1271	265
Loads of wood sold.....	864	397
Laundry.		
Women employed.....	60	45
Days' work given.....	461	614
Receipts for work done.....	\$942 36	\$787 71
Penny Provident Fund.		
Stamp stations.....	245	217
Depositors.....	35,257	30,000
Deposits.....	\$21,585 62	\$21,472 78
(322)		

